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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/26/2013

GAIN Report Number:

Senegal

Cotton and Products Update

2013 West Africa Cotton and products Update

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Report Highlights:

The beginning of the MY 2013/14 rainy season was traumatic to cotton actors. Rains started earlier (May) and stopped for one month (June-July). Despite lack of rains, cotton companies lowered initial targets for MY 2013/14 (Aug/July) but believe they can still produce 12 percent more (1.7 million tons) of seed cotton compared to the previous year. Burkina Faso continues to be the top producer in West Africa, and forecasts 730,000 tons followed by Mali (500,000 tons), and Cote d'Ivoire (400,000 tons). The latter is reorganizing its cotton sector by attributing specific zones to designated cotton companies. The privatization process in Mali has stopped. Government of Senegal decided to cancel a cumulative debt of 1.8 billion CFA (\$3.6 million) contracted by farmers to the *National Agricultural Credit Bank* (CNCAS) to boost cotton production.

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Executive Summary:

MY 2013/14 (Aug/July) rainy season began with a deficit of rains. Cotton companies described it as chaotic. The rainy season started early in May but stopped during June and July. Rains resumed at the end of July/beginning August so farmers had to replant several times during this period.

Today, it is difficult for cotton companies to do a real assessment of the area planted, and they are aware that it might be difficult to reach their initial targets. However, they anticipate harvesting about 1.8 million of seed cotton representing, a 10 percent increase compared to the previous year.

Burkina Faso, the leader in MY 2012/13, plans to produce 730,000 tons in MY2013/14. It is anticipated there will be a shortage of Bt cotton seeds since the *Société des Fibres Textiles* (SOFITEX)'s plan is to stop planting one of the two Bt cotton varieties because of non performance.

Malian and Ivoirian farmers are willing to adopt Bt cotton. For Mali, its biosafety law needs to be revised and made functional. For Cote d'Ivoire, it needs to be signed by the president. The Union of Cotton Producers in Mali (UNSCPC) paid its 20 percent share of the four of the *Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles* (CMDT) subsidiaries. Farmers are interested that the privatization process continues since they may be able to buy more shares. The tender to select a private company has been cancelled because the preselected company, Yue Mei, did not meet all requirements. The process should start again once the new Government is in place.

Cote d'Ivoire is reorganizing its cotton sector by dividing the country into several cotton zones and allocating each zone to a specific cotton company. The latter has to work with farmers in this zone and buy cotton from that zone. A draft law that regulates marketing and activities of the cotton and cashew sectors has been passed by parliament in August 2013. It is expected to be promulgated by the president before December 2013.

Government of Senegal decided to cancel 1.8 billion CFA (\$3.6 million) cumulative debts contracted by farmers during many years to the *National Agricultural Credit Bank* (CNCAS) to boost cotton production.

Chad anticipates producing almost the same quantity of seed cotton than previous year (90,000 MT) with the lowest yield in selected countries.

MY 2013/2014 Cotton Update for Selected West African Countries

Burkina Faso

Production

Burkina Faso regained its leading position in MY 2012/13 with 630,000 tons of seed cotton production which represents 24 percent more than the initial forecast of 500,000 tons.

This increase was due to:

- Farmers' motivation. In fact, farmers decided to plant more cotton because cotton companies paid them for their seed cotton quicker than usual (two days after collection of seed cotton)
- Attractive prices for farm gate prices for seed cotton and fertilizers (see below)
- More cotton farmers in MY 2012/13. Those who abandoned production in MY 2011/12 during to crisis suffered from lack of finances and decided to return in MY 2012/13
- Increased proportion of Bt cotton produced which represented half of area harvested. This proportion could have been greater if there had been enough seeds to plant. In fact, SOFITEX had implemented a seed plan since MY 2011/12. SOFITEX selected the best seed multipliers. Their numbers decreased from 12,500 in MY 2010/11 to 4,532 in MY 2012/13. The objective for MY 2012/13 was to keep the best 2,000 farmers who could produce good seeds with yields of 2.2 tons per ha. SOFITEX said they would be better able to manage them.

For MY 2013/14, cotton stakeholders forecast production of 730,000 tons of seed cotton and a 20 percent increase of Bt cotton. However, due to probable seed shortage, cotton companies and stakeholders think they won't be able to exceed 50 percent of the area planted on Bt cotton. The rainy season started with difficulty with some rains in April-May but stopped in early June. Rain only resumed at the end of June leaving farmers with a long dry period. This may increase the rate of replanting.

Biotechnology Update

Two varieties of Bt cotton are planted in Burkina Faso: Bollgard II FK 95 and Bollgard II FK 96. Both contain the Monsanto Bt gene introduced to local varieties FK 37 and SAM 59. Research on field trials started in 2003 and commercialization in 2009. However, the Environmental Institute for Agricultural Research (INERA), Monsanto, and SOFITEX continue to improve Bt cotton varieties. Studies showed that FK 96 has short length fiber and lower quantity fiber compared to FK 95. For this reason, Monsanto brought back cross 3 lines from which INERA will identify plants with long fiber characteristics to breed with local cotton variety.

Therefore, SOFITEX, the largest cotton company, which produces about 40 percent of the national cotton production in Burkina Faso, decided to stop planting FK 96 variety in MY 2013/14. This may cause a greater demand for FK 95 and Bt cotton seed shortage.

Cotton companies said that Bt cotton yields 30 percent more than conventional cotton if farmers follow the technical itinerary and use enough organic fertilizer.

The President of Burkina Faso signed the newly amended biosafety law in February 2013. This law does not address derived products as compared to the previous one. Also, the strict liability sanction with imprisonment has been removed and the paragraph on damage, redress, and responsibility determines the liability of all actors, how redress should be done, and sanctions.

(Note): For more information, please visit 2013 annual biotechnology report)

Privatization

Faso Coton, one of three cotton companies besides SOFITEX and Socoma, is still interested in expanding growing areas by buying land from SOFITEX, the largest company. There is an offer for the Koudougou zone, but the board has to decide first.

Pricing

At the end of the MY 2012/13, farmers received a bonus of 8 F CFA (\$0.016) per kg for a final farm gate price of 253 F CFA (\$0.5) per kg. (See Table 2) The bonus was paid by cotton companies because:

- Farmers produced more than 500,000 MT of seed cotton
- Cotton fiber price exceeded 750 F CFA per kg (\$1.5).

Therefore farmers received 62 percent of the value added. Otherwise, it is fixed at 60 percent.

Farm gate price for MY 2013/14 is fixed at 235 F CFA (\$0.47) per kg down 7 percent.

Inputs

For MY 2013/14, fertilizer's prices increased 15 percent compared to the previous year and cost 15,000 CFA (\$31) per 50 kg bag. Price for urea stayed at 15,500 CFA (\$31).

Total subsidies is 14.9 billion CFA (\$29.8 million) with 7 billion (\$14 million) provided by GOBF and the remaining by the cotton companies and the *Interprofessionnel Cotton Association of Burkina Faso* (AICB). Without this subsidy, prices for fertilizer would increase 25 percent and 7.6 percent for urea.

The input fund, created in December 2012, is only operational at the institutional level. It was set by the *Government of Burkina Faso* (GOBF) at \$80 million, and the World Bank contributed 10 billion CFA (\$20 million). The amount is only enough to serve as a guarantee for cotton companies to obtain bank credit to buy inputs. However, it was supposed to have been used by cotton companies to buy inputs when prices were most attractive without requiring the process of requesting bank loans.

Cotton fiber used to serve as warranty to get two types of loans from the bank: One to buy inputs and the other to pay for all operations linked to seed cotton and fiber (transportation cost from the field to the port, production, and ginning). Once the input fund is operational and sufficient, cotton fiber would not be used as a warranty to buy inputs anymore but only to finance the campaign and more quickly pay cotton producers.

Climate Insurance

Burkina Faso would like to determine the feasibility of climate insurance. A pilot phase was implemented by taking meteorological data in 10 different zones in the country. Conclusions drawn

from this study are ready and will be shared during a workshop that will be organized in September 2013. Though there is an interest in this insurance, risks are only measurable for 10 years. The private insurance companies would find it difficult to fix the premium for a long period of time, meaning insurance could be expensive.

Mali

Production

Cotton production represents 30 percent of the economy of the country. About 3 million people live directly or indirectly from the cotton sector. Therefore cotton is very important for socio-economic development of the country. Four regions out of eight that are all located in the south country are involved in cotton production. There is no cotton production in the North where they have been fighting during 2012 and 2013 (Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu). Almost all Malian cotton (98 percent) is exported to China, Pakistan, and India.

The *Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles* (CMDT) agricultural advisor confirmed during Post visit in Mali a production of seed cotton for MY 2012/13 of 449,600 tons harvested over 521,000 hectares. The yield was low (0.862 tons/ha) compared to 0.932 tons/ha in MY 2011/12 due to out-season rainfall during October that caused rotten capsule bolls to rot.

CMDT, the only state-owned cotton company in the country, is implementing a five-year strategic plan (2013-2018) during which time it aims to achieve:

- Seed cotton production by 800,000 tons and cereals by 3 million tons which will contribute to the development of the Southern zone of Mali
- Number of ginning factories from 17 to 20

To achieve this strategic plan, it is important that CMDT earn enough profit from its cotton fiber sales to replenish the “Assistance fund” which is used to guarantee the maximum farm gate price at the beginning of each campaign to encourage farmers to plant more cotton and companies to invest in the sector.

Part of the plan was also to produce 522,000 tons in MY 2013/14. To achieve that, CMDT:

- Paid all farmers for their cotton from the previous campaign before the new one started in April 2013
- Kept input prices at the same level than the previous year (see paragraph below)
- Distributed inputs on time to farmers

In addition, banks provided all credit to farmers to buy agricultural equipment.

Unfortunately, the rainy season started with difficulty. Farmers first planted seeds in May, and there

was not enough rain from mid-May to June. On top of that, the rain was not well distributed. It started in July, and farmers had to plant at least 3 to 4 times. Despite rain shortages, CMDT estimated area planted at 500,000 ha (8 percent less than its initial forecast). CMDT thinks that, if the rain continues beyond September through October on a regular basis and with no excess, seed cotton production could reach 500,000 tons in MY2013/14 representing 4 percent less than April's estimate. A final assessment will be done in October to better pinpoint seed cotton production. Yield is expected to be better than last year (at least 1 ton per hectare) because inputs have been delivered on time, and CMDT expects farmers to follow the recommended technical itinerary (dose of fertilizer recommended during the cycle). CMDT also encourages farmers to use more organic fertilizer along with mineral fertilizer to increase soil fertility.

Biotechnology Update

Farmers and cotton companies are favorable to Bt cotton; but they said there is a lot that needs to be done. For example, a functional biosafety law is needed which allows researchers to start conducting field trials. They also want to see a sustainable impact of the use of Bt cotton in Burkina Faso before seriously thinking about adoption.

According to CMDT, Mali and Burkina Faso do not have the same problem in terms of pest management. Mali was able to use a threshold method that reduced the quantity of pesticides by 80 percent (from 7 liters/ha to 2-3 liters/ha) used for cotton. The most valuable benefit it could see by using GM cotton would be quality improvement and productivity.

Farmers want to have improved cotton variety and were therefore very interested in GM cotton.

Privatization

The *Mission of Restructuration of the Cotton Sector* (MRSC) was created in 2001 by the GOM. It achieved all dedicated tasks that the GOM assigned, most importantly the privatization of the CMDT. This process started in 2010 with the organization of an international tender to privatize the four subsidiaries created in 2008 and located in the northeast (Koutiala and San regions), south (Sikasso and Bougouni regions); west (Kita region) and center (Fana region). A private company, Yue Mei, was selected for the West and South regions. Transfer of assets between CMDT and Yue Mei was expected to be concluded by December 2011, but, according to the MRSC, the company did not meet all the requirements i.e. price negotiation, and slowness on the finalization of the agreements. Finally, MRSC decided to cancel the tender in July 2012, and the GOM decided to suspend the process since CMDT's financial situation started to improve. GOM also thinks that the process of privatization could be improved.

It was anticipated that after MRSC completes the privatization process, it will be transformed into a cotton regulatory organization. Meanwhile, MRSC achieved some of its mission:

- Farmers paid 20 percent share (\$20.3 million) of the four subsidiaries. CMDT is formed by one headquarter and four subsidiaries. Only the four subsidiaries are to be privatized
- Farmers are now able to participate in board meetings

- Two new administrator posts have been created in August 2013 by CMDT to be occupied by the *Union Nationale des Sociétés Coopératives de Producteurs de Coton du Mali* (UNSCPC)
- The union of farmers decided in July 2013 to create a new subsidiary in Bougouni by splitting the one in Sikasso

Post met with the union of cotton farmers who seems to be very interested in privatization of the CMDT. They believe that they own the cotton and are ready to increase their share of the company if necessary.

Pricing

GOM's subsidy for the cotton sector during MY 2013/14 is expected to reach 19 million CFA (\$38,000). In MY 2012/13, it was supposed to reach 25 billion CFA (\$50 million), but only 18 million CFA (\$36,000) was spent.

MY 2013/14 input prices remained at the same subsidized levels, 12,500 F CFA (\$25) per 50 kg bag for fertilizers and urea if farmers pay directly and 10 percent more if at credit.

Non-subsidized price is 20,000 FCFA (\$40) per 50 kg bag. GOM and CMDT do not provide cash to farmers. CMDT buys inputs from suppliers at a given price and supply farmers at a reduced price which corresponds to the amount of GOM subsidization. CMDT gets paid back from the GOM in reduced taxes.

MY 2013/14 farm gate price is fixed at 250 F CFA (\$0.50) per kg, 2 percent decrease from previous year. (See Table 2)

Capacity Building Programs

The *French Development Agency* (AFD) anticipates starting the second phase of the PASE project (2014-2018) with a global budget of \$16.4 million of which \$1.9 million will be dedicated to functional literacy geared to cotton farming. The project aims to reinforce farmer's capacity to better assume their role in the sector and improve productivity. The Permanent Assembly of the *Chamber of Agriculture in Mali* (APCAM) will be implementing the project.

The need for capacity building would be in pest management and new methods to increase soil fertility.

Cote d'Ivoire

Production

Contrary to Mali, cotton is grown in the north of Cote d'Ivoire which corresponds to the southern zone

of Mali and Burkina Faso. Post travelled in August 2013 to meet with cotton actors in Cote d'Ivoire.

The cotton sector is assisted by the following organizations:

- ARECA: Regulator authority for cotton and cashew in charge of implementing the appropriate framework for a good operation of the different actors, and the compliance of rules and application of sanctions
- FIRCA: Interprofessionnel Funds for research and Extension Services that ensure funding for research programs, agricultural extensions services, and capacity building of farmers cooperatives
- CNRA: national agricultural research center in charge of research in partnership with cotton companies
- Organizations for cotton control and weighing, i.e., Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the *Interprofessionnal Association of the Cotton Sector* (INTERCOTON) which regroups the association of cotton farmers and the association of cotton companies. INTERCOTON was created in 2000 and has the mandate to improve the efficiency and the good cohesion of cotton actors.

Post met with the country's major two main cotton companies that produce about 75 percent of the cotton (IvoireCoton and COIC). They confirmed production at 360,000 tons of seed cotton for MY 2012/13 and a forecast of 400,000 tons for MY 2013/14 if rains continue to be regular representing 11 percent increase compared to previous year. Farmers started planting in April, but during May and June, there wasn't enough rain.

Ivoire Cotton (IC) is the biggest cotton company in Cote d'Ivoire and has a 40 percent share. It was created in 1998 following the partial privatization of the *Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Developpement des Textiles* (CIDT). The company develops social actions in health, finance and literacy to keep farmers producing cotton. IC processed 140,000 tons of seed cotton in MY 2012/13. It plans to intensify the production using more cows and donkeys for plugging to prepare the soil (5,000 per year) and organic matter.

The *Compagnie Ivoirienne de Coton* (COIC) is a family owned company. It was created in 2006 quickly and became the second largest cotton company in Cote d'Ivoire with 35 percent of the share. COIC has three ginning factories located in Korogho and rents another one in Bouake, all located in the north of Cote d'Ivoire. During MY 2012/13, COIC processed 120,000 tons of seed cotton.

Post visited the Interprofessionnel Funds for Research and Extension Services (FIRCA) whose role is to assist all 19 agricultural sectors of the country including cotton. FIRCA is financed by taxes deducted from exported cotton fiber (5 CFA per kg-1 cent per kg). This funding finances extension services, and research and capacity building programs to farmers. GOCI and international donors also assist the organization. The European Union has been funding 11 research programs since June 2013 to improve seed varieties and phytosanitary protection. FIRCA defined research programs and finds the right

organization to implement the program. It thinks that the need in capacity building would be the adaptation to technical itineraries for farmers, especially with climate change, reorganization of cooperatives, and seed protection.

Cotton companies believe that cotton production could reach 500,000 tons a year if GOCI invests in the state own cotton company, the CIDT, or privatizes it.

Biotechnology Update

At the moment there are no experiments in GM cotton at the country even though the GOCI is interested. The biosafety law is in the process of being revised to pass the parliament and get signed by the president. FIRCA has been in charge of working on a feasibility study on Bt cotton to see whether or not Cote d'Ivoire should adopt Bt cotton.

Privatization

Following cotton sector privatization of 1998, the sector became completely liberalized. Due to lack of experience, there was total disorder. In addition, the political and military crisis in 2002 did not help and especially cotton fiber declines in the international market. During this period, extension services and research were lacking, and cotton farmers' cooperatives were disorganized. Cotton yield and production started to decrease from 1.4 tons per hectare to 0.8 tons per hectare and from 402,000 tons of seed cotton to 120,000 tons between MY 1999/2000 and MY 2007/2008. Farmers' motivation decreased, and the number reduced from 150,000 in 1999 to 50,000 in 2008.

The situation today is that every cotton company has the right to work with any farmers' cooperatives and buy seed cotton from all farmers. Farmers who received input on credit from one company could sell the cotton to another company. This creates financial difficulty for cotton companies which are vulnerable to not being paid back from the original farmer in seed cotton.

The situation was getting critical, and recently GOCI made efforts to reinvigorate the cotton sector. GOCI and financial partners provided technical assistance through research programs, increase use of animal for traction as cow, and fertilizer subsidies. Those actions resulted in increased cotton production reaching 352,000 tons in 2012/2013 and the gradual return of producers whose number has reached nearly 100,000.

Despite this recovery, the persistence of adverse effects related to the intervention of several actors in the same geographical areas thwarts efforts and threatens the sustainability of the recovery of the cotton sector.

The *Regulator Authority for the Cotton and Cashew Sector* (ARECA) wants to reorganize the sector. It decided to embrace a new reform which is anticipated to be adopted during a workshop organized in September 2013. It plans to designate specific zones to individual cotton companies. Today there are five cotton companies in the country and a total of 14 ginning factories having a total capacity of 550,000 tons. The reform will divide the country into 13 zones. Cotton farmers in a certain zone will only be able to sell their cotton to a specific company within the zone. Today, all farmers are paid

before cotton companies export the fiber. Cotton is traceable from field to port.

The reform may be operational in MY 2014/15 and includes:

- Revision of the mechanism that fix cotton farm gate prices and the inputs procurement process
- Reorganization of the different actors
- Improvement of the cotton research

A draft law that regulates marketing and activities of the cotton and cashew sectors has passed through parliament in August 2013. It is expected to be promulgated by the president by December 2013.

Cotton classification

The Association of Cotton Companies (APROCOT), in charge of cotton quality has classified Ivorian cotton in nine categories. The unique laboratory for cotton classification was destroyed during the military and political crisis and each company had a small laboratory to classify its own cotton. This reduced the quality of Ivorian cotton.

The European Union is helping rehabilitate the national laboratory located in the North at Bouake and provide equipment. It should be functional for the next campaign. This lab will be the only recognized lab for the country. The coordinator of APROCOT said that this lab will help the country to better classify the fiber and therefore receive a premium as it was the case ten years ago.

Pricing

On April 2013, INTERCOTON announced input prices for MY 2013/14. Fertilizers are sold at 16,500 FCFA (\$33), urea at 14,250 F CFA (\$28.5) per 50 kg bag. GOCI has not yet announced input prices subsidization even though it subsidizes the cotton sector at 7 billion CFA (\$14 million) three years so far.

Farm gate price has been fixed at 250 F CFA per kg for MY 2012/13, 6 percent less than previous year.

Senegal

Senegal is not a big cotton production country. MY 2012/13 saw a good rainy season with some deficit at the beginning of the campaign but excess at the end causing some losses. Therefore, MY 2012/13 seed cotton production reached 32,250 tons representing a 27 percent increase compared to the previous year.

GOS launched MY 2013/14 in May 2013 and announced cancellation of 1.8 billion CFA (\$3.6 million) worth of cumulative debts owed by farmers to the National Agricultural Credit Bank (CNCAS) to boost

cotton production. The Director of the *Société de Développement et des Fibres Textiles* (SODEFITEX) said that this action would allow the company to implement its strategic plan which aims to produce 65,000 tons by 2020.

GOS forecasts seed production of 38,000 tons for MY 2013/14. However, like most countries, the rainy season started late with a lack of rain so production goals will likely not be met. Farmers had to replant many times. With an initial objective of 38,000 ha harvested, only 33,100 ha have seedlings emerged. Therefore, Post believes that seed cotton production may only reach 31,000 tons if it continues to rain until October.

Pricing

GOS subsidized 1 billion CFA (\$2 million) for the cotton sector of which \$1.5 million was used to maintain farm gate price at 255 CFA per kg for MY 2012/13.

For MY 2013/14, fertilizers and urea were subsidized at the same price than previous year: NPK 9,000 F CFA (\$18) per 50 kg bag, and urea at 9,000 F CFA (\$18) per 50 kg bag.

Farm gate price also remains at the same price than MY 2012/13 at 255 F CFA (\$0.51) per kg.

Privatization

There has been no further development on the privatization process. However, for more information, please refer to August 2012 GAIN report.

Chad

Production

Chad forecasts 90,000 MT of seed cotton production for MY 2013/14. This production represents 2 percent increase compared to the previous year. Cotton yield in Chad is one of the lowest in the selected countries (400 kg/ha) even though its production has continued to increase for the past three years i.e., from 52,570 MT in 2010/11 to 88,000 MT in 2012/13.

Pricing

Subsidized price for MY 2012/13 remained the same as the previous year:

- Fertilizer: 15,000 F CFA (\$30) per 50 kg bag
- Urea: 14,000 F CFA (\$28) per 50 kg bag

For MY 2013/14, Government of Chad (GOC) has not announced yet subsidized prices. Non subsidized prices are:

- Fertilizer: 26,485 F CFA (\$53) per 50 kg bag

- Urea: 25,366 F CFA (\$51) per 50 kg bag

Post anticipates that high input prices and late announcement of subsidized price could discourage farmers to purchase input and therefore reduce cotton yield.

In addition, farm gate cotton price has not yet been announced.

Table 1: Seed Cotton Production: MY 2011/12 – MY 2013/14 (Aug-Jul)

Selected Countries	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	USDA Official Production	USDA Official Production	Post September updated data Production	USDA Official Production	USDA Official Production	Post September updated data Production
	(000 Bales)	(000 Bales)	(000 Bales)	(000 Tons)	(000 Tons)	(000 Tons)
Burkina Faso	800	1216	1408	415	630	730
Mali	858	870	965	445	450	500
Cote d'Ivoire	494	695	780	256	360	400
Chad	151	170	174	78	88	90
Senegal	48	62	60	25	32	31
Total	2,351	3,013	3,387	1,219	1,560	1,751

*1 Bale = 480 lbs

(Source: FAS Dakar estimates and official country data)

Table 2: Official Farm Gate Price for First Quality Seed Cotton MY 2011/12 – MY 2013/14

Selected Countries	Official 2011/12 Farm Gate Price for First Quality	Official 2012/13 Farm Gate Price for First Quality	Official 2013/14 Farm Gate Price for First Quality
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	(F CFA)	(F CFA)	(F CFA)
Burkina Faso	274 (\$0.55)	253 (\$0.45)	235 (\$0.47)
Mali	275 (\$0.55)	255 (\$0.51)	250 (\$0.50)
Cote d'Ivoire	265 (\$0.53)	265 (\$0.53)	250 (\$0.50)
Chad	215 (\$0.43)	215 (\$0.43)	N/A
Senegal	255 (\$0.51)	255 (\$0.51)	255 (\$0.51)

(Source: Official sources; \$1= 500 F CFA; F CFA per kg)

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Burkina	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2011		Market Year Begin: Aug 2012		Market Year Begin: Aug 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	395	395	580	630	575	730
Beginning Stocks	140	140	286	149	347	150
Production	800	800	1,215	1,216	1,125	1,408
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	940	940	1,501	1,365	1,472	1,558
Exports	650	786	1,150	1,200	1,175	1,393
Use	4	5	4	15	4	15
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	4	5	4	15	4	15
Ending Stocks	286	149	347	150	293	150
Total Distribution	940	940	1,501	1,365	1,472	1,558

Chad	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
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	Market Year Begin: Aug 2011		Market Year Begin: Aug 2012		Market Year Begin: Aug 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	198	198	200	200	200	202
Beginning Stocks	18	18	43	11	43	5
Production	150	151	195	170	200	174
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	168	169	238	181	243	179
Exports	110	148	180	166	180	165
Use	15	10	15	10	15	10
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	15	10	15	10	15	10
Ending Stocks	43	11	43	5	48	4
Total Distribution	168	169	238	181	243	179

Cote d'Ivoire	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2011		Market Year Begin: Aug 2012		Market Year Begin: Aug 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	280	280	375	375	400	440
Beginning Stocks	148	148	218	142	263	87
Production	495	494	695	695	650	780
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	643	642	913	837	913	867
Exports	375	450	600	700	650	720
Use	50	50	50	50	50	50
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Ending Stocks	218	142	263	87	213	97
Total Distribution	643	642	913	837	913	867

Mali	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2011		Market Year Begin: Aug 2012		Market Year Begin: Aug 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0		0		0	
Area Harvested	477	477	523	380	560	500
Beginning Stocks	92	92	302	65	282	100
Production	860	858	880	870	1,000	965
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	952	950	1,182	935	1,282	1,065
Exports	625	860	875	810	950	950
Use	25	25	25	25	25	25
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Ending Stocks	302	65	282	100	307	90
Total Distribution	952	950	1,182	935	1,282	1,065

Senegal	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2011		Market Year Begin: Aug 2012		Market Year Begin: Aug 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	27	27	35	35	32	32
Beginning Stocks	14	14	15	7	17	4
Production	46	48	62	62	60	60
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	60	62	77	69	77	64
Exports	25	55	40	60	40	55
Use	20	0	20	5	20	4
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	20	0	20	5	20	4
Ending Stocks	15	7	17	4	17	5

Total	60	62	77	69	77	64
Distribution						

Acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AICB	Association Interprofessionnelle du Coton du Burkina Faso
APCAM	Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture du Mali
ARECA	Autorité de Régulation du Coton et de l'Anacarde
APROCOT	Association Professionnelle des Sociétés Cotonnières de Cote d'Ivoire
CIDT	Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles
CNRA	Centre Nationale de Recherche Agronomique
CMDT	Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles
CNCAS	Caisse nationale de crédit agricole du Sénégal
COCI	Compagnie Ivoirienne de Coton
FIRCA	Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole
GOBF	Government of Burkina Faso
GOC	Government of Chad
GOCI	Government of Cote d'Ivoire
GOM	Government of Mali
GOS	Government of Senegal
IC	Ivoire Coton
INERA	Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles
INTERCOTON	Association Interprofessionnelle de la filière Coton
MRSC	Mission de Restructuration du Secteur Coton
PASE	Projet d'Appui a l'Amélioration du Système d'Exploitation en Zone Cotonnière
SOFITEX	Société des Fibres Textiles
SODEFITEX	Société de Développement et des Fibres Textiles
UNPCB	Union Nationale des Producteurs de Coton
UNSCPC	Union Nationale des Sociétés Coopératives des Producteurs de Cotton